

# VANCE'S LETTER-BOOK.

## Blockade Running and Purchasing Supplies in England--Deserters in the Mountain District. The Gunboat Albemarle--Judge Pearson and the Habeas Corpus Cases.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel,  
Raleigh, N. C., July 24.

(Special Correspondence.)

The following is a continuation of the extracts from Governor Vance's letter books for 1863. It is interesting to know that not a hundredth part of this has ever before been in type.

September 3rd Governor Vance notified John White at Manchester, England, that J. H. Flanner was appointed to succeed as purser of the blockade runner Advance, Captain Theo. I. Hughes, who had temporarily retired.

On the same date the governor wrote White that he wanted the proceeds of the state's cotton shipments deposited in the Bank of England and added: "As the war progresses and our currency continues to depreciate, it may be of great advantage to the state. The blockade running is becoming more and more perilous and should Charleston fall soon, the business will be about closed. In view of this danger, you are instructed to make no more purchases of goods for the present. The amount received and now at Bermuda, with the home supplies, will keep our troops well-a-going for twelve months and of course it is not desirable to have goods on hand which we cannot ship. Please buy and order cards. You had better buy them through agents in New York, as they are better and cheaper than the English. With plenty of cards for our housewives our people would be greatly relieved in the way of clothing and prices greatly diminish. I am exceedingly anxious for Colonel McCloy to return home, and if any business detains him take charge of it so he can return. I would give almost half the amount to get his turpentine and rosin bonds out of the market."

September 6th a letter to MacRae, at Manchester, England, said: "You inform me you have sold the bonds and have shipped me 1,200 rifles, etc. I regret that you sold the bonds at all, as after Mr. White had succeeded so well with his loan it was altogether unnecessary, and besides I find it exceedingly difficult to get and keep rosin and turpentine and it will be attended with considerable loss to the state. But let it go. The arrival of the arms was very opportune for arming the militia. Ship the balance to Bermuda and return home. I learn that you are in a difficulty with MacRae. See that the state suffers no damage by him."

September 7th General Hoke was ordered to "go to Wilkes and adjoining counties and use every effort to capture the deserters and conscripts and break up and disperse any organized bands of lawless men to be found there, restoring the authority of the government. You will also take out warrants before a civil magistrate for all persons who have been guilty of harboring, feeding, aiding or abetting deserters, and in case they do not give ball ask that they be committed to jail in full or some other county, where they will be safe. Arrest and place in camp of instruction all militia officers who have not obeyed my orders or have failed to arrest deserters."

September 7th the governor issued a proclamation saying: "Whereas a number of public meetings have recently been held in various parts of the state, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of congress in regard to raising and arming a collection of taxes, now therefore, I do issue this proclamation commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution."

July 30th T. M. Crossan, commanding the Advance, wrote from Bermuda to John White that he had had a long talk with Governor Vance before he left Raleigh. He thought it best to sell the Advance to the confederacy as the number of vessels running the blockade had produced such a competition as will enable the governor to run the goods in cheaper than we can with this vessel. Crossan added that the governor preferred that White should realize only \$750,000 by sale of the state cotton bond.

The secretary of war, writing September 5th, says he hopes the governor will be able to put from 10,000 to 20,000 troops, either militia or for home defence, at work defending the railway line from Wilmington to Salisbury, so as to allow them to be at once thrown into Wilmington in case the latter was threatened. The secretary said General Whiting expressed grave apprehensions of the safety of Wilmington.

September 9th, a letter to Crossan at Wilmington told him to go to Bermuda with the Advance, take in a full cargo of freight and arrange with Flanner, in case any freight is left to ship it at once. Crossan was told if he was unable to get back to Wilmington with the Advance, to call her and put the proceeds in the Bank of England.

Brigadier General John W. Winder wrote that a court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate Governor Vance's charges against Captain Henry McCoy, commandant of the prison at Salisbury. He added that as soon as the court finished McCoy would be assigned to other duties, without regard to the decision of the court, as his duty there was objectionable.

July 15th a letter from George N. Saunders, at London, charged Colonel MacRae with "conspiracy." This was the beginning of a torrent of abuse by each of these agents of the state. MacRae said there was a criminal prosecution hanging over Saunders in New York. It seems that Saunders and MacRae had a plan to go out on a Baltimore vessel, which was to meet them on the Potomac. Saunders went to Nassau, via Matamoros, Mexico. MacRae went via Charleston. Vance "nothing is to be hoped from Europe." White wrote that "our recent reverses have sent the confederate cotton loan down to a very great discount and it has also had the effect to deter capitalists from buying North Carolina cotton bonds, the whole amount issued being \$750,000, but not

quite \$500,000 had then been disposed of."

September 21st Vance asked that the mountain district of this state be made a military district and that Colonel C. V. Avery, of the Thirty-third North Carolina regiment, or Colonel Stephen Lee, of the Sixteenth North Carolina be made brigadier general and assigned to that command. He considered Avery's appointment the most desirable, as he was "younger, more active and better adapted to the command of militia and the people generally." The governor said the occupation of east Tennessee by the enemy made this course necessary; coupled with the great numbers of Tories and deserters, which endangered all western North Carolina and laid it and its supplies open to the enemy. He added: "But it is inhabited by quite a warlike militia, who are calling on me for arms and to organize them for the fight." Vance asked for a battery and a few regular troops as an aid to the brigade thus to be formed.

September 9th General Lee wrote as follows with regard to Governor Vance's letter on the causes of dissatisfaction among the North Carolina troops in the army of Northern Virginia: "I regret exceedingly the jealousies, heart-burnings and other evil consequences resulting from the crude misstatements of newspaper correspondents, who have necessarily a very limited acquaintance with the facts about which they write and who magnify the deeds of troops from their own state at the expense of others. But I can see no remedy for this. Men seem to prefer sowing discord to inculcating harmony. In the reports of the officials justice is done to the brave soldiers of North Carolina, whose heroism and devotion have illustrated the cause of their state on every battle in which the army of Northern Virginia has been engaged. With regard to a correspondent for the press from North Carolina the way is open as to other states. I believe it would be much to have no correspondents of the press with the army. In the appointment of officers I do not think there is any ground for complaint. The attempt has been made as far as possible to have all the regiments from the same state brigaded together, or old army officers in a mixed brigade of Virginia and North Carolina regiments I some time ago, on representations from Governor Vance, removed a Virginia officer and put in his place an old army officer from Maryland. Shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville two brigadiers from North Carolina were promoted major generals in this army, their former positions being filled at once by promotions from that state. Of these the noble Pender, the casualties of battle, alas, deprived of life, and the other, General Ransom, has been called to take charge of an important military department, having another distinguished North Carolinian, General Hill, of this army, promoted and sent to the department of the west. Another, the lamented Pettigrew, whose brigade under his skillful leadership, in the battles of Gettysburg, fell on the banks of the Potomac. He has been succeeded by the promotion of an officer from the same state, General Iverson, of Georgia, has been transferred from the North Carolina Louisiana brigade and placed in command by the promotion of a North Carolinian. I will with pleasure aid Governor Vance in removing any reasonable cause of complaint on the part of men who have fought so gallantly and in all his power call out a spirit of harmony and to bring to punishment the disaffected who use these cause of discontent to further their troublesome designs."

September 24th the secretary of war was urged to establish telegraphic communication between Raleigh and Fayetteville. He said he was authorized to construct the line, but did not have the materials. He said: "No interior place in this state is of more importance on account of the armory, the eight cotton factories and the coal, of which it is the main depot. It is fifty miles from here and by the telegraph large bodies of troops could be thrown there for its defence at any moment."

September 28th General Whiting wrote that the secretary of the increasing importance of Wilmington as a department had made "the defence of Wilmington and the district of the Cape Fear a separate command, assigned to him, and that Major General George E. Pickett, with headquarters at Newburg, was assigned to the command of the remainder of North Carolina."

Two men, Edwards and Bailey, were charged with resisting, with arms, state authority, and were before Chief Justice Pearson on habeas corpus. They were charged with conspiracy in the killing of two of the militia men who were killed against the Chief Justice hearing this case. Pearson wrote him a sharp letter. Vance said he was patient, never wanted to encroach on the prerogative of the supreme court, etc., and added: "I feel that I might without vanity, safely in point of my own counsel self as a model of a patient officer. First it is declared incompetent for me to use my militia to arrest deserters and to execute the laws of congress. Next, when the militia have been gathered by conscription and the exemption bill, the military given me in place of the militia is given me by the chief justice of the state goes outside of the case to pronounce a portion of my order against law, which was not called in question by the case. I have been patient under it all and shall submit to it quietly without even by implication impeaching the motives of the judge rendering the decision."

The letter of Chief Justice Pearson, to which Vance referred was dated October 3. It said Edwards and Bailey had been brought before him. "The sheriff for cause of their imprisonment, besides the order of Colonel McCloy, produced a warrant of commitment signed by three justices of the peace, and set forth that owing to the condition of things in Vance he had been afraid to go into that county to notify either Colonel McCloy or the commis-

## Good-Bye Dyspepsia!



Thousands of practical, discriminating housewives avoid lard, that impure and unhealthful packing-house product, and use that pure vegetable shortening, Cottolene, which eminent physicians say is destined to make dyspepsia a disease of the past.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COTTOLENE

contains nothing but refined Cotton Seed Oil and Choice Beef Suet, and is therefore wholesome, appetizing, healthful. It is the greatest specific of modern science toward pure food, better cooking, and better health. The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade-mark. "Cottolene" is a cotton-plant word--on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,  
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

ing magistrates. As those justices had passed on the matter and no witnesses were in attendance I postponed the case. If the matter had stood upon the order of Colonel McCloy alone I should have felt it my duty to discharge the prisoners forthwith, for where the imprisonment is against law, and in violation of the Constitution the party must be discharged without going into the evidence. I know you and all other good citizens feel assured that I will at all times discharge the duties of my office to the best of my judgement. For this reason I understood that by the execution of a writ against the being tried here without due notification of Colonel McCloy, you mean only to suggest the propriety of a postponement, otherwise I should have felt called upon to learn on what ground the governor, or any one else, has any right to attempt by protest or in any other way to interfere with the independent action of a judge in the discharge of his official duties. But I repeat I have no idea you intended it in that sense, and believe you only meant to make a suggestion amicus curiae. But as the expression admits of another meaning it was proper to advert to it in the manner I have done, as the communication seems to be in an official style." (Vance wrote Pearson that reflection might have induced him to entirely omit the latter part of this letter.)

Confederate Commissioner General Northrop writing September 23 said that complete arrangements had been made for the use of tithes collected in Western North Carolina for the subsistence of the troops sent to that section under command of General Robert B. Vance.

October 8th the governor wrote quite a warm letter to Secretary of War Seddon, saying that in September the Advance had missed a trip for want of coal, "the confederate government agents at Wilmington desiring it to blockade runners in preference to a vessel, and assuming the control of the coal mines so that no one else can get any without their consent. Thinking this time to have coals ready I sent an agent to the mine, bought 100 tons and shipped it to Wilmington, but on arrival it was seized by some one and put aboard the Cornubia, in defiance of the fact that it belonged to this state. Now I ask your interference in this matter. The mine from which the coal was taken belonged to aliens and was seized by the confederacy as confiscated property and the agents put in charge of it. As you must have no title can accrue to the confederacy in this manner for real estate within the borders of a sovereign state. The title of this property is therefore clearly in the state of North Carolina, and while it is in the hands of the confederacy should continue to use this mine as heretofore, I am not willing, neither do I intend to be stood aside in this manner. I must have coals when the state requires them, in preference to blockade runners or any other else. Please give orders to this effect and I shall be glad to have the attorney general to begin legal proceedings, and to order coal seized for my purpose. The loss of one trip of the Advance is of consequence sufficient to justify this action, and her cargoes are of quite as much importance to the confederacy as to the state."

The secretary of war wrote that the postmaster general was in charge of telegraphic communication, and that to him had been referred the matter of building a telegraph line between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

Postmaster General Reagan wrote October 5 that the cost of building a telegraph line from Raleigh to Fayetteville would be \$23,890, and that he would cost \$300 a month to operate it. Reagan said he must decline to build; and that he had refused to build a line from Magnolia to Fayetteville, for which General Whiting had asked.

John White wrote from England September 4th that the ship Hippo, a Bermuda in a schooner from London 300 tons of supplies entirely for this state. (He always calls the blockade runner the Ad-Vance. Others spoke of it as the A. D. Vance and as named in honor of the governor's wife.) He notes the receipt from the governor of \$600,000 in North Carolina bonds, and tells Vance the remainder (\$400,000) need not be sent.

Under date of August 26, Adjutant General Daniel G. Fowle said: "As I believe that the revocation or modification of general order No. 17 would under the circumstances be an injury upon me I would respectfully tender my resignation as adjutant general of the state." (This general order No. 17 is not given.) The same day Fowle also wrote that his resignation was not due to any want of esteem for Vance, and added: "In case the home guards in this section of the state are organized I would accept the command of them if you should see fit to tender it to me." He added that he would continue to act as adjutant general save as to general order No. 17.

August 27th General Fowle wrote: "In the concluding part of yours of 26th you assume that general order No. 17 was unlawful. I beg leave to say that in this latter opinion you are mistaken, as I was prepared to demonstrate had an opportunity afforded me of so doing. Your decision was rendered without hearing my side of the question, although on two occasions I endeavored unsuccessfully to speak to you with regard thereto. I trust that this reply, which a sense of what is due to myself prompts me to make, will not be construed into an inclination on my part of a willingness to reassume a position which I would have resigned several months ago but for a sense of duty." General Benning and Lieutenant Colonel Shepherd, of Georgia, who were with the Georgia troops who were

shared with having wrecked the Standard newspaper office here, wrote long letters. Benning was called on by President Davis to explain. He said he had gone to the Standard office as soon as he was apprised of the affair. Lieutenant Colonel Shepherd had aided Governor Vance in every way. Governor Vance apologized in admirably polite terms to the Standard office. The latter said that while Benning's brigade was on its way to Georgia from Virginia a lot of North Carolinians who were at Weldon asked to be brought to Salisbury, and as the train was full they rode on top of the cars. They were heard to say, Shepherd said, that they had wrecked the Standard office. This statement they made after they left Raleigh, and they claimed credit for it. They said they had some of Benning's men into it. General Benning corroborated what Shepherd stated.

Here is a copy of a state naval stores bond, which was negotiated by Colonel Duncan K. MacRae in England. "Warrant for rosin issued in exchange for naval stores certificate No. --. The government of the state of North Carolina hereby engages to deliver to the bearer within thirty days after presentation of this warrant to the said government, 500 barrels of good merchantable rosin, of 310 lbs. gross weight each, such delivery to be made at the port of Wilmington or any other seaport or town within or in possession of the said state, to be declared on presentation hereof. Such presentation must be made within six months after declaration of peace between the present belligerents in America, the said rosin to be free from all duty, charge or other encumbrances save and except the excess of freight beyond that usual in time of peace."

October 18th Captain J. J. Guthrie was directed to take command of the Advance at once and go to St. George's, Bermuda, with J. H. Flanner as purser.

Writing to John White in England, Vance told him he had bought cotton enough, but not enough shoes and blankets. The shoes, it seems, were mostly too narrow, and the English blankets too large and heavy.

Chief Justice Pearson was asked October 26 whether the governor had power to order out the home guard to arrest deserters.

November 10th a letter to the secretary of war said the federal troops had so established themselves at Winton as to cut the confederates off from 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 pounds of pork, in the counties east of the Chowan river. Vance wanted General Pickett sent there to cut them off and prevent them from fortifying. "It will be positively ruining our troops to stand at Weldon and surrender all the rich country below."

November 2nd Pearson wrote Vance that he could not comply with the request to make up a case. Pearson added: "The judicial as a co-ordinate branch of the government, lies, prospective rather serious accusation and should be made with a qualification. I yield to no man living in respects for the courts of my country. I have labored faithfully to protect them from intrusion by military despotism, whether threatened from within or without, and to avoid coming to the conclusion that the restriction of any of their rights and powers was necessary to the successful prosecution of the war for independence. Thus far my labors in both respects have been satisfactory to myself at least. I believe they will be so to the public. In the letter Pearson had said: "You are mistaken in supposing that by getting up a case to be heard before Judge Battle, with the assistance of the other two judges, you can obtain a decision of the court on the (home guard) question. These judges only constitute a court by meeting in term time."

In a letter of date November 28 to Secretary of the Navy Mallory, the governor said: "I beg to call your attention to Lieutenant G. Elliott's letter in regard to the gunboat Albemarle. I endorse the statement fully in regard to the delay and blunder of Flag officer Lynch. I am satisfied of his utter incapacity for the duties of his position, which has for some time been evident. I believe the state, the iron (grills) furnished by the state under an express promise both of himself and you, has been applied to other purposes and our rivers are yet at the mercy of the most contemptible boat in the Yankee navy. The Neuse has been launched and her plates put on without her machinery and in the face of the known fact that it will all have to come off before her machinery does go in. Many other ridiculous things have been done merely to keep the hands employed, and deceive the public, for it cannot deceive the enemy. In short, sir, I am so out of the hands of the state as to the water defense of the state as to continue in Lynch's hands. I feel it useless and will decline to furnish any more iron or any other assistance. It would be labor and material thrown away. I desire, of course, that Lieutenant Elliott be allowed to finish his boat."

November 30th General R. C. Gatling was ordered to turn over \$300,000 to T. H. Hughes, for the purchase of naval stores.

Chief Justice Pearson wrote: "I think the habeas corpus act should be amended so as to allow an appeal and make it the duty of the chief justice when notified thereof to call a special term of the court to hear it. This would relieve the judges in vacation from great responsibility and tend to settle the law."

December 2, H. Pittsough (care Pow-

er, Low & Co.) wired: "Will take half of steamer Advance on arrival here. Will deposit half million dollars with our bankers at Richmond used to buy bonds, subject to your contract at once, and more on vessel's arrival, if you require it." Vance replied: "I will accept your offer."

A proclamation dated November 30 designated Thursday, December 2, as a day of "Fasting, humiliation and prayer."

Flag Officer Lynch wrote December 4, from Wilmington, that "the gunboat Albemarle was running from Edwara's Ferry to Halifax by order of the secretary of the navy, as a precautionary measure suggested by me. Mr. Elliott had been paid by installments, had received more than the contract would have justified upon survey, and the boat was the sole property of the government. The vessel was taken out of Elliott's hands. I have sent 135,000 lbs. of old rails to Atlanta and 125,000 lbs. to Richmond and am receiving the plates rolled therefrom. Every pound is being used in the defence of this state. I can disprove all of Elliott's statements. When Elizabeth City, his home, was attacked, February 10, 1863, he fled and I remained to defend it. His bills against the government indicate a keen regard to individual interest. Your excellency has done me great injustice."

The attorney general, Mr. H. Rogers, was asked: "Does the opinion of a single judge in a habeas corpus case bind the other judges and settle the law of the land as adjudicated case in the individual case?" and replied that he thought it not final and that the supreme court ought to be asked to meet and express an opinion.

December 1st Vance asked that the 1st, 3d and 35th North Carolina regiments, which were in brigades from other states, and the 33d from Lane's brigade, which had 5 regiments, be constituted a brigade and a North Carolina brigadier be given its command. He declared that "the desire of these brave men for this arrangement is so great that I urge this change."

A man giving his name as Captain Charles H. Hood, 1st South Carolina cavalry, came to Governor Vance and resented an order purporting to be from Major General J. E. B. Stewart, C. S. A., for the delivery to him of John Russell, who was in jail at Charlotte, charged with murder. Russell was turned over to Hood. December 5 General Stewart wrote that Hood was an impostor and the order a forgery.

December 23rd Vance wrote the secretary of war that eight months before he had let the confederacy 1,800 bales of cotton at the request of Major Cameron, quartermaster at Wilmington, to load confederate steamers. The cotton was to be replaced or paid for as Vance might desire. He asked for it to be replaced, and a Captain Ardor of General Whiting's staff replied, alleging that he had bought the cotton and cooly offered Vance 20 cents a pound for it, while it was worth 80 cents. The cotton was bought to meet a prospective debt, Vance stated. He said he could not buy cotton for less than 80 cents in southwestern Georgia, and that in fact the government had monopolized the railways he could not get the cotton at all to load his steamers.

December 23rd a letter to T. Andrea at Wilmington informed him that Vance had purchased an interest in the steamers Don and Hausa, owned by A. Collier & Co., of London, and that this purchase gave the right of contracts over said vessels in the ports of the confederacy. Andrea was designated to act as agent for this line at Wilmington. He was directed to load the Hausa with cotton at once for Bermuda.

Vance wrote Alexander Collier & Co., at Manchester to "push the completion of the other steamer with all possible dispatch. Time is everything. You will please sell the state's interest in the cargoes of the cotton and deposit the money in the government fund. Instead of iron, as you proposed, propose to bring in the remainder of the state's purchases of any supplies and the bacon or such other articles as the state may wish to import."

## Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

### Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

### "Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

## Tutt's Liver Pills

### IRON. IRON. IRON

110,000 POUNDS ROOF IRON.

600 SPIRIT CASKS.

102,000 POUNDS HAY.

1600 BUSHELS CORN.

1300 BUSHELS OATS.

700 BUSHELS MEAL.

Also Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Drugs, Bran and other goods.

## D. L. GORE,

120, 122 and 124 N. Water Street.

in a day if

## S. P. McNAIR, WHOLESALE GROCER AND Commission Merchant

N. Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

### Offers to the Trade:

FEED OATS, FLOUR, NAILS, SHOT SUGAR, CANDIES, CRACKERS, CONCENTRATED LYE, BUTTER, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, PEANUTS, CORN, FISH, BAKING POWDER, MATCHES, CANNED GOODS, COFFEE, SPICES AND RICE.

Call and See Me or Write for Prices and Terms  
in a day

### ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect May 27th, 1897.  
Departures from Wilmington:  
NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 45--Passenger--Due Magnolia 9:00 a. m. 10:40 a. m. Warsaw 10:55 a. m. Goldsboro 11:05 a. m. Wilson 12:45 p. m. Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m. Tarboro 2:50 p. m. Weldon 3:25 p. m. Petersburg 5:54 p. m. Norfolk 6:30 p. m. Savannah 12:10 p. m. Baltimore 12:33 a. m. Philadelphia 1:45 a. m. New York 6:55 a. m. Boston 8:30 p. m.

DAILY No. 46--Passenger--Due Magnolia 7:15 p. m. 8:55 p. m. Warsaw 9:10 p. m. Goldsboro 10:10 p. m. Wilson 11:05 p. m. Tarboro 11:55 p. m. Weldon 1:44 a. m. Norfolk 10:30 a. m. Petersburg 12:24 a. m. Richmond 12:30 a. m. Savannah 12:50 a. m. Baltimore 9:05 a. m. Philadelphia 11:25 a. m. New York 1:30 p. m. Boston 3:30 p. m.

### SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 45--Passenger--Due Lake 3:40 p. m. Vancam 4:55 p. m. Marion 6:40 p. m. Florence 7:25 p. m. Sumter 8:42 p. m. Columbia 9:45 p. m. Denmark 10:20 a. m. Augusta 8:10 a. m. Macon 11:00 a. m. Atlanta 12:15 p. m. Charleston 12:30 p. m. Savannah 12:50 p. m. Jacksonville 7:30 a. m. St. Augustine 10:30 a. m. Tampa 5:45 p. m.

### ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON--FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 46--Passenger--Leave Boston 5:45 p. m. 1:00 p. m. New York 9:00 a. m. Philadelphia 12:05 a. m. Baltimore 1:30 a. m. Washington 2:30 a. m. Pymouth 3:40 a. m. Petersburg 10:00 a. m. Norfolk 8:40 a. m. Weldon 11:50 a. m. Tarboro 12:40 p. m. Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m. Wilson 2:50 p. m. Goldsboro 3:10 p. m. Warsaw 4:02 p. m. Magnolia 4:10 p. m.

DAILY No. 45--Passenger--Leave Boston 8:40 a. m. 12:00 night. New York 9:30 a. m. Philadelphia 12:09 p. m. Baltimore 2:25 p. m. Washington 3:40 p. m. Pymouth 4:50 p. m. Petersburg 10:00 a. m. Norfolk 8:40 a. m. Weldon 11:50 a. m. Tarboro 12:40 p. m. Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m. Wilson 2:50 p. m. Goldsboro 3:10 p. m. Warsaw 4:02 p. m. Magnolia 4:10 p. m.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 45--Passenger--Leave Tampa 12:15 p. m. 9:25 a. m. Sanford 2:19 p. m. Jacksonville 7:00 p. m. Savannah 12:45 night. Columbia 9:45 a. m. Columbia 5:50 a. m. Atlanta 8:20 a. m. Macon 9:30 a. m. Augusta 10:05 a. m. Denmark 11:00 a. m. Florence 12:05 a. m. Marion 1:30 a. m. Chadbourn 10:25 a. m. Sumter 8:42 a. m. Lake Wales 11:05 a. m.

Daily except Sunday.  
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m. Halifax 4:28 p. m. arrives at Scotland Neck 5:56 p. m. Greenville 6:57 p. m. Kinston 7:50 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m. arrives at Halifax 11:15 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:30 a. m. 1:00 p. m. arrive Fayetteville 8:10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. turning leave Fayetteville 1:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. arrive Washington 11:40 a. m. and 2:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m. Sunday, 4:05 p. m. arrives Fayetteville 7:40 p. m. and 6:00 p. m. Returning leaves Fayetteville 7:40 a. m. Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m. arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday 7:30 a. m. arriving Fayetteville 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Fayetteville 9:00 a. m. arrives at Goldsboro 10:40 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m. arrives Nashville 5:05 p. m. Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 6:00 p. m. arrives at Rocky Mount 6:35 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw 4:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. arrives Clinton 6:00 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Clinton 7:00 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. Florence Railroad leaves Fayetteville 5:30 a. m. arrive Latta 9:30 a. m. Dillon 9:20 a. m. Rowland 10:00 a. m. returning leaves Rowland 6:10 p. m. arrives Dillon 6:30 p. m. Latta 6:45 p. m. Fee Dee 7:00 p. m. daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub 8:30 a. m. Chadbourn 10:40 a. m. arrive Conway 1:00 p. m. leave Conway 6:30 p. m. Chadbourn 5:40 p. m. arrive Hub 6:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:43 p. m. Manning 7:30 p. m. arrive Lanes 7:40 p. m. leave Lanes 9:35 a. m. Manning 10:05 a. m. arrive Sumter 9:35 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9:30 a. m. 7:55 p. m. arrive Georgetown 12:00 p. m. 9:34 p. m. leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. arrive Lanes 5:25 a. m. 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on C. & D. R. R. leave Florence daily except Sunday 8:30 a. m. arrive Darlington 9:28 a. m. Cheraw 9:30 a. m. Wadsworth 9:25 p. m. leave Florence 12:25 p. m. Sunday 9:10 p. m. arrive Darlington 8:40 p. m. Hardeeville 9:30 p. m. Bennettsville 9:35 p. m. Gibson 10:30 p. m. leave Florence Sunday only 9:00 a. m. arrive Darlington 9:27 a. m. Hardeeville 10:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6:11 a. m. Bennettsville 6:41 a. m. arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Hardeeville 8:40 a. m. leave Darlington 9:30 a. m. arrive Hardeeville 10:30 a. m. Bennettsville 11:30 a. m. leave Darlington 12:30 p. m. arrive Hardeeville 1:30 p. m. Bennettsville 2:30 p. m. leave Hardeeville 3:30 p. m. arrive Darlington 4:30 p. m. Bennettsville 5:30 p. m. leave Hardeeville 6:30 p. m. arrive Darlington 7:30 p. m. Bennettsville 8